
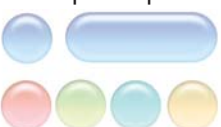


Goals and Objectives: Montana Board of Crime Control

GOAL #1: Promote public safety by planning for and responding to emerging public safety issues.

Key Strategies: Assess and apply research-based methods; plan and implement state and local projects with a high probability of successful outcomes in the areas of narcotics enforcement, substance abuse prevention, family violence, and skill development for children and families.

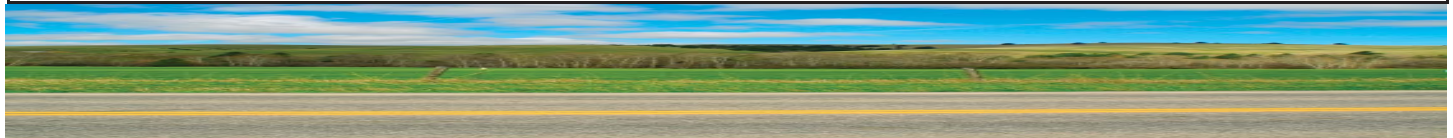
Objectives	Strategies
 <p>● 1.1 Reduce jail overcrowding and improve offender management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create multidisciplinary statewide offender management committee • Establish partner teams in select counties; link state & local teams • Collect and analyze offender profile data • Conduct resource analysis • Develop system flow chart of offenders through the justice system • Conduct a policy and practice analysis • Conduct cross-system training • Conduct a gap analysis and identify key targets of change • Develop a comprehensive strategic plan • Pilot test strategies of change • Build long-term data and information system capacity
<p>● 1.2 Monitor prescription drugs</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with the Montana Board of Pharmacy to apply for and administer implementation funds from the Department of Justice • Establish a centralized database to collect and analyze Schedule II-V controlled substances from all resident and nonresident pharmacies that dispense prescriptions to Montanans
<p>● 1.3 Enforce underage drinking laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See additional federal funds for this purpose • Continue to subgrant funds to local agencies on a competitive basis • Continue to provide technical assistance and training to local agencies working to enforce underage drinking laws
<p>● 1.4 Achieve FBI Certification for Montana's crime data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local enforcement agencies to achieve less than 3% error rate in data
<p>● 1.5 Improve quality of statewide data through inclusion of crime data from Native Lands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop database • Analyze Native Lands crime data
<p>● 1.6 Strengthen services and interventions for juveniles within the justice system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize Casey Foundation technical assistance for juvenile justice reform • Facilitate Implementation of case management and data systems in juvenile detention centers
<p>● 1.7 Reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact with the juvenile justice system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement 3-year plan
<p>● 1.8 Strengthen victim assistance mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement misdemeanor supervision program
<p>● 1.9 Strengthen drug enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTFs)
<p>● Projected Annual Outcomes: Statewide impact within the 9 critical issue areas noted above.</p>	

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GOAL #2: Strengthen the performance of the justice system by providing professional accounting for all funds administered.


Key Strategies: Manage all funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in compliance with state and federal laws and regulations.

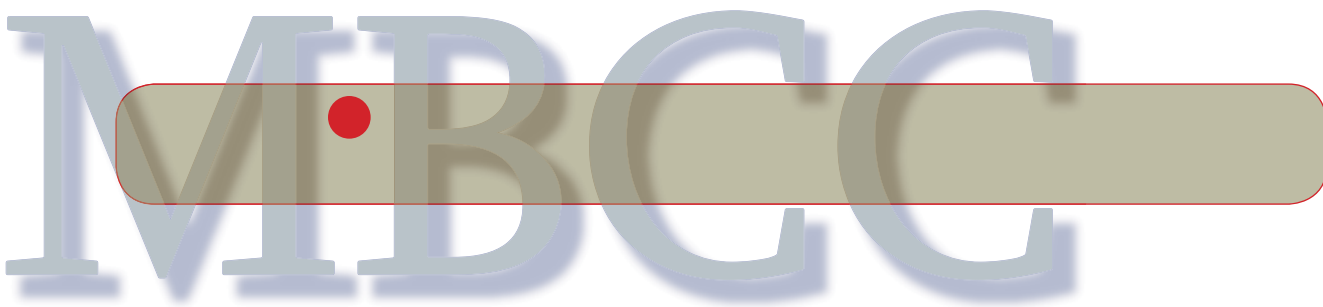
Objectives	Strategies
● 2.1 Improve efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and upgrade electronic grants management information system • Maintain and improve the electronic sub-grantee application system • Create, manage and maintain electronic mechanisms to enhance board members' access to business operations and management tools
● 2.2 Enhance capacity of subgrantees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide technical assistance to subgrantees on program development, reporting, and use of on-line grant submissions
● 2.3 Reduce waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require on-line grant submissions and eliminate the need to create copies of hundreds of grants
● Select projected annual outcome: Approximately 254 sub-grantees will receive technical assistance in grants management	



GOAL #3: Strengthen the performance and professionalism of the justice system by ensuring a well-trained public safety workforce.

Key Strategies: Provide for the continuing certification/de-certification of public safety officers; establish, maintain and monitor standards for law enforcement, detention/correction, communication, probation and parole officers, motor carrier service officers, and county coroners.


Objectives	Strategies
● 3.1 Assure a well-trained public safety workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue certifications to individual members of the public safety workforce • Continue to provide technical assistance opportunities • Analyze reported instances of misconduct and take action if necessary. • Ensure administrative procedures and protocols are in place. • Report on number of suspensions and revocations • Maintain databases • Assist training supervisors with documentation
● Select projected annual outcomes: Issue approximately 750 certifications annually; issue approximately 15 suspensions and/or revocations annually.	



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GOAL #4: Enhance public safety, accountability and competency through effective juvenile justice planning.

Key Strategies: Promote a balanced and restorative justice system that equally targets victims, communities and offenders.

Objectives	Strategies
<p>● 4.1 Support juvenile justice detention reform</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Youth Court Act and Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) compliance violations • Measure ongoing quality of juvenile justice activities by documenting the number of violations as a ratio to the total number of youth detentions. • Maintain and continue to improve case management/data system in Montana's juvenile detention centers. • Provide technical assistance and training to enhance the ability of stakeholders to maintain compliance.
<p>● 4.2 Promote public safety by securing additional federal funds for crime prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore submission of applications for Project Safe Neighborhoods and Anti-gang funds
<p>● 4.3 Enhance awareness of emerging and ongoing issues relative to juvenile justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene conferences and trainings to build community awareness, capacity and ability to respond to issues related to public safety and science-based crime prevention
<p>● Select projected annual outcome: Maintain ratio of violations to youth detentions at 4% or less.</p>	

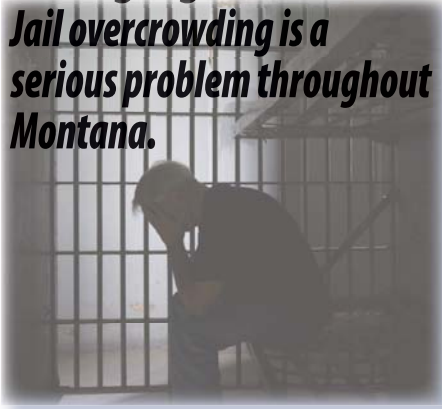
GOAL #5: Strengthen the justice system

Key Strategies: Collect, analyze and report data and information related to criminal justice for law enforcement, policy makers, and the public. Establish and maintain a Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) as a mechanism for responding to criminal justice agency issues.

Objectives	Strategies
<p>● 5.1 Enhance the ability to create sound public policy based on solid crime data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve the number of law enforcement agencies reporting electronically • Maintain and improve the number of law enforcement agencies reporting accurate information
<p>● 5.2 Achieve and maintain FBI Certification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the data reporting error rate is 3% or less in order to qualify for FBI Certification
<p>● 5.3 Enhance the ability to gather crime data from Native lands</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain the relationships and mechanisms necessary to gather and analyze data from Native lands. • Establish database • Gather and analyze data
<p>● Select projected annual outcomes: Improve the number of law enforcement agencies reporting electronically to at least 101; Maintain an FBI National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) submission error rate of 3% or less.</p>	

Emerging Issues: Offender Management and Jail Overcrowding

Jail overcrowding is a serious problem throughout Montana.



- ***Theft and possession of drugs are the most common offenses for men and women.***
- ***About 43% of incarcerated males and 81% of incarcerated females were convicted of one or more non-violent offenses.***

Did you know?

- Jail overcrowding is generated at every decision point of our criminal justice system.
- There are *at least* 8 distinct record management systems in use around Montana, and there is no central data repository.
- A lack of intermediate sanctions between incarceration and community-based interventions for substance abuse and mental health issues contributes to overcrowding.

Bed shortages are related to the lack of:

- Alternatives to confinement;
- Local chemical dependency and mental health services;
- Prosecutorial or sentencing guidelines; and
- Uniform, accessible defense services.

For example...

- The Cascade County Jail was designed to hold 356 people; in June 2006, it was serving a population of 440. Cascade County estimates that 40% of inmates have mental health issues.
- Yellowstone County Jail was designed to serve 286 people, but has an average daily population of 420 to 450. The average length of stay has increased -- a 1 to 2 year stay while awaiting trial is not unusual. About 30% of those held are misdemeanants on city charges, and 75% are being held for trial.
- 40% of those admitted to prison are for technical violations; presentencing investigations do not include assessment tools and are not completed on most misdemeanants.

Strategies and Solutions

The Board of Crime Control convened a jail dilemma stakeholder group to address the issues of jail overcrowding at state and local levels. The group identified several key contributing factors, and recommended the MBCC seek technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). Ultimately, the NIC made 10 recommendations. If implemented, they have the potential to make a statewide impact on our overburdened jails and the way offenders are managed.

1. Create a statewide, interdisciplinary offender management committee that includes all criminal justice system stakeholders, all three branches of government, state, county, tribal, public and private representatives. Establish partner teams in select local counties and link teams.
2. Collect and analyze offender profile data to promote a clear understanding of the offenders who flow through the state and county systems.
3. Conduct a resource analysis to identify and assess the available intervention services and resources.
4. Develop a system flow chart that provides a picture of the flow of offenders through the system, as well as key activities, decision points and decision makers.
5. Conduct policy and practice analysis to identify activities and key policies, and examine the intended and unintended consequences of these activities, their impact on public safety and other system components.
6. Conduct cross-system training and begin building opportunities for exchange across discipline, agency, county, state/local and other traditional boundaries.
7. Conduct a gaps analysis and identify key targets of change to synthesize what we know, what works, current strengths, gaps, priorities and strategies.
8. Develop a comprehensive strategic plan.
9. Implement pilot tests.
10. Build long-term capacity for data and information and use the aggregate data as the basis for policy decisions.

